Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VII.] TUESDAY, JUNE 30, 1807. [No. 1949.

SALES AT VENDUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD,
AT THE VENDUE STORE,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,
A variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day.

ALL kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

I have a few Casks of
Particular Teneriffe Wine,
Of very superior quality, imported early in the year 1804:
Which will be sold, on moderate terms, to close a consignment.

Phineas Janney.
6 mo. 24. 4t

Joseph Mandeville,
Corner of King and Fairfax-streets,
HAS RECEIVED
30 barrels WHISKEY
2000 lbs. cheese, of superior quality
10 bales cotton
10 boxes best Florence oil, in bottles
15 casks choice small twist tobacco
40 boxes mould and dipped candles
10 boxes fresh chocolate
140 reams wrapping paper
TEAS,
Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, and Hyson-skin — Of this year's importation & very fine qualities.
Which, with a general assortment of wines, liquors and groceries, he will sell very low for cash, produce, or the usual credit.
June 15. d

JUST RECEIVED,
By Sloop MARIA ANTOINETTE, from St. Jago de CUBA, and for Sale, by the subscribers,
275 Spanish Hides
12 hogsheads Molasses
1764 lbs. Bees-Wax
39 boxes white and brown Sugars
7000 lbs. Coffee
150 boxes Segars
9 tons Fustic
6 do. Logwood
June 9. *Wadsworth & Butler.*

Freight Wanted,
For a new Schooner of 1000 barrels,
To any of the Windward Islands or Lisbon.
She will be at Alexandria in five days.—Apply to
W. Yeaton,
Ramsay's wharf.
May 9. d

Just received from Philadelphia,
By Captain Hand,
29 chests Young Hyson, and
9 boxes Hyson Shulan Tea, of a superior quality, which will be sold low.
Likewise on Hand,
6 hhds. good Sugar,
10 hhds. Molasses, of a good quality,
Salt of various kinds,
And a constant supply of Flour suitable for family use.
Joseph Dean.
March 27 d

District of Columbia.

NOTICE *is hereby given to all whom it may concern*, That the Consul General of Portugal to the United States of America, has authorized the subscriber, to legalize all papers that may be necessary for vessels bound from the ports of this district to any in Portugal or Madeira.

Those masters of vessels who may omit having their bills of health thus certified, will be liable to undergo quarantine.

It is requisite that any article shipped for account of a Portuguese subject, should be declared, and sworn to, as Portuguese property; and the bills of lading legalized as above.

Lewis Deblois.
May 16. d

WANTED,
A MILLER who is master of his business, to take care of a *merchant mill*.—To such a one good wages will be given.—For the person who wants, please apply to Mr *Joseph Smith*, Alexandria,
March 17.

NOTICE.

THE MEMBERS of the WASHINGTON SOCIETY of Alexandria, will please to take notice, that a regular stated meeting of the said Society, will be held at Gadsby's hotel, on Saturday, the *fourth of July* next, at eleven o'clock, in the forenoon. The SOCIETY will move in procession precisely at 12 o'clock, to the Presbyterian Church, where an ORATION will be delivered by *JOHN H. THOMAS*, Esq. The military and citizens are invited to join the procession.

By order of the Standing Committee,
G. DENEALE, *Sec'y.*
June 24. d

N. B. The Members of the Society together with such as chuse to partake, will dine at Mr. Gadsby's. A subscription paper is lodged at the bar, and it is requested that those gentlemen who propose dining, will leave their names two days previous to the 4th, in order that the number to be provided for may be ascertained.

☞ *Marshal's* Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the Hon. the Circuit Court of the district of Columbia, for the county of Alexandria, in the case of Andrew Reintzell, against Rudolph Martin, will be sold, at the Coffee-House, on the 20th day of July next, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, to the highest bidder, for ready money—One HOUSE and LOT, on Duke-street, to the westward of Alfred-street; the Lot extending on Duke-street 21 feet in front, and in depth 88 feet to a 20 feet alley.

R. MOSS, *D. M.*
For D. C. BRENT, *Marshal.*
June 24. dts

For Sale,
A stout *NEGRO WOMAN*, about thirty-six years of age. She is a good cook, washer, and ironer.
Enquire of the Printer.
June 26. d

A Miller Wanted.

☞ To a Man who understands the Milling Business, and can produce good recommendations for industry, sobriety, &c. liberal wages will be given by applying to
M. MILLER.

Who wants a small vessel for Charleston, burthen 4 or 500 bbls. to which immediate dispatch will be given. M. M.
June 20 d.

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142 hhds. of MOLASSES,
5 puncheons RUM,
100 bbls. Shad and Herrings,
Just Received and for Sale by
Marsteller & Young.
May 25. d

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED
And offer for Sale,
A considerable quantity of
FRESH TEAS,
This spring's Philadelphia importation, and of *excellent* quality—consisting of
Hyson, in quarter chests.
Young Hyson do.
Hyson-Skin do.
Souchong boxes.
I have also for Sale,
10 pipes 4th proof Cogniac Brandy.
5 do. 4th proof Gin, (superior)
25 crates queens and blue edged earthern ware, particularly assorted for country stores.
30 boxes and half boxes Prunes.
100 sacks stoved Salt.
2000 bushels do.
4000 do. ground Allum.
W. HODGSON.
June 10. d

TO RENT,
A STORE, on Prince-street, (adjoining my own) well suited for the wet goods business.

JAMES SANDERSON
Offers for Sale, on moderate terms,
3000 lbs. best Green Coffee
10 tierces fresh Rice
20 kegs fresh Raisins
15 tierces green Copperas
5 pipes Cogniac Brandy
10 hhds. 4th proof Jamaica
30 barrels N. E. Rum
25 barrels Whiskey
10 bales Cotton
5 boxes Cotton and Wool Cards
12 boxes Tin Plates.
AND IN STORE,
11 hhds. south Potomac Tobacco.
May 26. d

FOR NEW-YORK,

The Schooner
TRITON,
About 750 barrels burthen. For Freight or Passage apply to
Lewis Deblois.
June 27. d3t

Porto-Rico GREEN COFFEE,
Received per the Mercury from St. Thomas, & FOR SALE BY
Jonah Thompson & Son,
OR
Cuthbert Powell.
June 27. d3t-eo6t

PENNSYLVANIA OATS AND CORN—
About 1000 bushels of each for sale on board the Sloop Eliza, Capt. Rickard, at Ramsay's wharf.
Joseph Mandeville.
June 27. d

FOR SALE,
BY LEWIS DEBLOIS,
An assortment of *BROAD CLOTHS*, from eleven to eighteen shillings sterling cost—part of them intitled to drawback.
Ravens Duck.
French Brandy.
Catalonia Wine, in half pipes and quarter-casks.
New-England Rum, in barrels.
Cod-Fish, and Stone Lime.
May 7. d

JUST RECEIVED,
AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
120 boxes Mould & Dipt CANDLES
1000 pieces yellow NANKEENS
4 cases Irish LINENS
10 bales India COTTONS, assorted
4 barrels Glauber's SALTS
20 casks Malaga WINE
And a few boxes choice Bordeaux CLARET.
John G. Ladd.
June 11 d

JUST RECEIVED,
And now landing from on board the brig Mary, Capt. Hall, from Boston, at Lawrason and Fowle's wharf, and for sale by
Lawrason and Fowle,
60 tons plaister Paris; 200 casks lime
50 boxes mould candles; 50 do. soap
6 casks spermaceti oil.
IN STORE,
130 boxes mould candles; 30 do. dip'd do.
40 do. soap; 60 do. chocolate
30 barrels N. E. rum
8 chests imperial, 15 do. young hyson — *FRESH TEAS.*
5 hhds. Mus. sugar; 15 barrels do. do.
40 do. Havanna white and brown sugar
160 boxes Nova-Scotia Herrings
40 do. cod-fish; 25 barrels fall mackarel
60 casks raisins
8 bales Beerboon gurrahs,
AND
60 quarter casks Bellona gunpowder.
June 20. d

Just Received,
AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,
2 pipes L. P. Madeira WINE
2 half do. do. do.
6 pipes Cognac BRANDY, 4th proof.
Wadsworth & Butler,
WHO HAVE ON HAND,
20 hhds. Jamaica RUM, 4th proof
10 do. St. Croix do. 2d & 3d do.
8 do. New-England do.
5 pipes Holland GIN
2 do. country do.
1 hhd. L. market Madeira Wine } of a superior quality
4 quarter casks do. do. }
3 do. do. L. P. Teneriffe do. do.
6000 bushels Lisbon SALT.
January 1

NOTICE.

THOSE who have Flour stored with me, are hereby requested to take said flour away or sell it, on or before the 24th day of July next; at which time I intend to leave Alexandria, and will not be accountable for any flour now in my possession after the time above stated. Also those who have claims against me, are requested to bring them forward for settlement; and those who are indebted to me, or the firm of DENNEY & POWELL, will please to make payment by the first day of August next, as no further indulgence will be given.

☞ *To Rent*—A Warehouse.
Edmund Denney.
June 27. eo1 1t

Wanted to Hire,
A SOBER, honest, steady, negro woman as a house servant.—Apply to the
PRINTER.
June 29. d3t

The Subscriber
Has just received by Captains Davidson and Lucket, from Antigua,
Fresh Oranges and Limes.
And per Capt. Elwood,
Philadelphia bottled Cider,
Equal to Champaign.
ALSO ON HAND,
200 barrels Shad and Herrings, of an excellent quality.
30 boxes of Spanish Segars, first quality.
Cheshire, Single Gloster, and Matheson Patent Cheese.
Fresh Raisins in boxes.
Abel Willis.
June 29. 6t

For New-York,

The staunch sloop
LITTLE POLL,
CAPT. LINTON;
Lying at Ricketts and Newton's wharf; is now in complete order; is intended as a constant trader; now ready to take a cargo, one half of which is already engaged, and will sail in a few days. For freight or passage apply to the master on board, or to
Willis & Rhodes.
June 29 8t

Joseph Mandeville,
Corner of KING *and* FAIRFAX-STREETS,
ALEXANDRIA:
HAS FOR SALE,
An assortment of WINES, LIQUORS, GROCERIES, &c.
Consisting of
WINES.
MADEIRA
Port
Sherry
Lisbon
Malaga
Teneriffe &
Corsica
Old St. Estephe Medoc claret, in cases of one dozen
A few dozen fine old frontinac
Ditto do. best wine bitters
Jamaica and West-India rum
New-England do.
Cogniac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy
Holland and country gin
Schiedam gin in cases
Irish whiskey, very old
70 barrels Pennsylvania rye whiskey
Cider in barrels.
White wine and Cider vinegar
Florence oil in flasks
2 hogsheads Havanna honey
15 do. choice retailing molasses
TEAS
of good quality.
Gunpowder
Imperial
Hyson
Young Hyson
Hyson-Skin and
Souchong
Muscovado sugars, different qualities
Bengal white do.
Loaf and lump sugars, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Alexandria.
Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's snuff in bottles and bladders.
Macuba and rapee do.
Clover-seed, *(Penn. warranted)*
Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; pimento; pepper; ginger, race and ground; Cayenne pepper; refined salt-petre.
Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley; London and Philadelphia mustard; basket salt; starch; fig blue; flotant indigo; Georgia and Tennessee cotton; flax; wool; madder; copperas; allum; brimstone; chalk; pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and twine; traces; bed cords; leading lines; demijohns; gin cases; patent shot; brandywine gunpowder; Harvey's gunpowder, [the only real British battle powder] from F to treble sealed; chewing tobacco; best Havanna segars.
Muscatel and bloom raisins in boxes.
Sun raisins in casks.
Zante currants; prunes; soft shelled almonds.
A few boxes excellent pickles, each one dozen bottles assorted; capers, olives and anchovies, for sale by the box.
A quantity of clean good allum salt suitable for the fishery, &c. &c.
March 19. d

TRIAL
OF
COL. AARON BURR.

Circuit Court of the United States for the fifth Circuit and District of Virginia.

Present JOHN MARSHALL, chief Justice of the United States,

And CYRUS GRIFFIN, judge of the district of Virginia.

Wednesday, June 24.

Mr. *E. Randolph.* May it please your honors, the motion which has been so often attempted to be brought forward is now submitted to the court: It is sir for an attachment against gen. Wilkinson for endeavoring to prevent the free course of testimony. The immediate object sir is to shew that improper practices had been used—The ulterior purpose now arises after these preliminaries have been gone into—I believe sir that in cases of this kind, where strong suspicion is apparent, that improper and irregular means have been used with witnesses the attachment will go because it is absolutely in the court.

Give me leave sir to open the case as it now appears from the testimony before the court. This sir, no longer depends as first insinuated upon the testimony of Jas. Knox. It has been enlarged and enforced by the testimony of two very respectable gentlemen brought forward by gen. W. himself. Sir, if we were to have the same command and range of persons as the counsel for the prosecution, we should no doubt lay before you a full and complete history of this irregular and highly improper business.

I judge Sir, this would be our ability—I am certain sir, we should have been able to have disclosed a whole series of the most censureable transactions.——But give me leave though in this place to bestow a tribute of applause which I shall always be ready to acknowledge to the very candid and ingenious depositions of lieut. Gaines and Mr. Graham. The respectable evidence of these gentlemen has confirmed almost in every point the facts narrated by Mr. Knox.

Lieutenant Gaines Sir, a lieutenant in the army was made a deputy marshal. A lieutenant of the army is made a deputy marshal. I feel repugnance at the idea. I feel sir a repugnance at this dangerous alliance between the civil and military authority. I am not sufficiently versed sir in the policy of mixing offices of such an opposite description as the military and civil with each other. I hope sir I shall never have much occasion to be acquainted with the extraordinary policy of joining such offices together. That a man owing obedience, implicit obedience to a military commander, is to be placed in a civil capacity, and that for the single purpose of catching, and detaining unfortunate men who may happen to be summoned as witnesses in any particular cause. Sir I do not pretend to say what the purport of that paper is by the authority of which lieut. Gaines acted as deputy marshal; but I understand its principle object was to enable him to transport Mr. Knox from New Orleans to Richmond. It appears to me immaterial sir, to enter into the specification of the power by which a deputy marshal is created in a military land, for the purpose of transporting by force to Richmond, a man who has been summoned as a witness in New Orleans.

That this power was of a military nature is evident. This outrage whether it be called a military or a civil outrage, was committed after Mr. Knox had been regularly summoned.

Sir, what a mass of destruction to the rights of a private citizen is here connected between the judge and general Wilkinson. Wilkinson makes an affidavit, stating the materiality of the evidence of Knox. This affidavit he voluntarily makes, and sir, after it is made, by what means did it come into the hands of judge Hall? Who was the carrier of it? Not lieutenant Gaines. General Wilkinson, sir, was the person who carried this affidavit to judge Hall. And for what purpose, sir, was this done? To enable judge Hall to transport Mr. Knox to Richmond. Who, sir, was the executioner of the order founded on the affidavit of general Wilkinson? It was executed, sir, not by a civil officer, not by a regular deputy marshal, but by an officer under the command of general Wilkinson in a strange country, sir, and moreover, on a man already in jail, who had previously been summoned as a witness. Thus please your honor, general Wilkinson has incorporated himself with all Hall's acts. But, sir, Wilkinson has still farther connected himself in this business. Knox was removed from jail by a military order from an officer under the command of general Wilkinson, put on board of a vessel, under the control of general Wilkinson. The same commander in chief has also drawn money from the military chest, to aid him in these transactions. Sir, you cannot view this case or any part of it, without viewing general Wilkinson as the principal actor, without viewing general Wilkinson as a military character and for a military purpose. Wilkinson assuredly considered himself as possessing power in this vessel. Observe, sir, if you please, the order which lieutenant Gaines gives. It is a written order, in a military style delivered to serjeant Dunbaugh, to take this man into custody. It was not, sir, an order of a deputy marshal. It was an order from lieutenant Gaines to a serjeant under his command, to take possession of Mr. Knox. It also appears, that no permission was given for persons on board the vessel to go on shore, but through general Wilkinson. The spirit of Wilkinson, sir, has spread itself thro' the whole of this business. The genius of Wilkinson, is apparent in every stage of the transaction. I could be at no loss at all, when I read the letter of the attorney general, to perceive the cause that induced the attorney to put so many subpœnas into his possession. Sir, is it not a little singular, that subpœnas in a criminal case, should be confided to the commander in chief of the army? Does it not seem to tell him, that he was to use those subpœnas with some degree of military authority? Why did general Wilkinson tell Mr. Gaines of the necessity of summoning Mr. Knox? Who as I have already said, carried Mr. Wilkinson's affidavit to judge Hall? It was not lieutenant Gaines, but gen. Wilkinson himself. Does not this shew, sir, that there was a temper, a wish in gen. Wilkinson, to indulge in a case perfectly civil? Why, sir, did general Wilkinson consult an attorney? Was general Wilkinson a marshal? Had money been put into his hands, to fee an attorney? No, sir, it is because general Wilkinson viewed the subject in a military form. He knew that Knox went on board unwillingly. He knew that he was prevented from coming ashore. He knew that he was anxious to come ashore; yet he suffers him to remain in the penance of a ship; in the hold, perhaps to mess with degraded people: torn from his family and his private concerns. You see, sir, then the solicitude of Mr. Wilkinson in the whole of this business. Knox has stated that he was refused liberation at Hampton, and that Dunbaugh told him that Wilkinson took the parole of honor from him. We have seen Wilkinson now in the character of a military tyrant: we shall next find him using the blandishment of a courtier to Mr. Knox. All complacency and friendship, offering him money and any service in his power in order to relieve his wants—asking him in a familiar way whether or not he was a free-mason, and thus profaning that institution by imposing on him the seal of secrecy.

It is immaterial sir in what order these things took place: it is very certain they took place. Sometimes we have seen him all softness; at other times all severity.

Sir, I beg the court to deduce from these facts the conclusion I am about to state, which is that Wilkinson caused the arrest and imprisonment of Mr. Knox—that Wilkinson executed it—that this too was done for the purpose of compelling Knox to give evidence—That this was done, sir, for the purpose of interrupting the free course of testimony.—These are the few principal facts, sir, upon which an attachment ought to proceed against gen. Wilkinson. Sir, I will not stop to look at the insinuation against Knox. He had been summoned by the U. States and was only waiting to arrange his private concerns to enable him to depart. The account, sir, which Knox has given, is free from all fault. It is really a hard case sir, that a man is to be considered at one moment as a witness, and the next moment to be regarded as a criminal.—Facts, then, sir, are fixed with respect to general Wilkinson. But it may be asked what motive Wilkinson could have had for his conduct. Has not general Wilkinson, sir, been termed one of the pivots, if not the only pivot on which this prosecution turns. The prosecution was not hazarded sir until the arrival of gen. Wilkinson, not a single witness was sent into the grand jury until he came; the grand jury had to wait several weeks for his arrival. Sir, we have already had occasion to notice the stake which gen. Wilkinson has in the issue of this business. Sir, the truth is, the names of Burr and Wilkinson are now antipodes to each other by the act of Wilkinson himself. Wilkinson is convinced he never will regain his meredian of brightness unless he can throw Mr. Burr into darkness. Like some mock god he must fall from his imaginary glories tumbling amidst ruins and into a chaos of rubbish which he himself has occasioned. Thus sir, we have established what gen. Wilkinson has done, and have established also his motives. Give me now leave to shew, sir, that all these amount to a contempt of court.

Mr. *Randolph* then read several passages from Hawkin's, to prove, it was always recommended that no needless force should be used in making arrest, and that every species of unnecessary force on the compelling of witnesses to attend, in order to give depositions, was deemed by Hawkin's a contempt of court.

What would have been the language of Hawkin's (said Mr. Randolph) in this case, where we see a man who had been regularly summoned, dragged before a person who is called a magistrate, compelled by this magistrate to give bail for his appearance next day, in an enormous sum, and thus done without the shadow of a cause or the pretence of a crime, afterwards by this same magistrate, committed to jail in a sultry climate, among felons and negroes; then taken out by the arm of military authority, escorted by a military guard, and placed in the hands of a gentleman, who although a military officer, was vested with the singular power of a deputy marshal, by this same judge, for the express purpose of executing this tyrannical act.—This gentleman too, this officer of the army and deputy marshal, was under the command of gen. Wilkinson. The vessel and all on board of her, were under the control of Wilkinson. General Wilkinson's authority, was the only law known to those on board of that vessel in which the unfortunate Mr. Knox was placed. What, sir, would the writers on canon law in England, have said to this? Sir, there has never yet been any thing done in that country, which bears resemblance to this arbitrary and illegal arrest. There never was in this country before an example of the kind. The extraordinary measure was reserved for the purpose of being interwoven with those laurels, which surround the brow of gen. Wilkinson. Our position then sir, is from these authorities, and from the facts which we have stated, to prove that gen. Wilkinson has been guilty of an high contempt in the cause now pending before this court.

The authorities which I have cited expressly declare, first, that every compulsion and coertion, deserves the censure of the court. Second, that no force is to be used where the witness is willing to attend.

Every species of compulsion or force is censureable. Then sir, what was done by Mr. Hall is censurable. The act which he committed with regard to the imprisonment of Mr. Knox, and every person who aided him and participated in the transaction, was guilty of a contempt of court. But who, let me ask, sir, do we behold as the principal agent, the prime mover of the business? Was it not general Wilkinson? Sir, when I look at the circumstances which have been related, when I view the facts which have taken place I am astonished at the boldness of this man. Affidavits, sir, affidavits are called for as if they never had been satisfied. What sir, was the object of these affidavits? Was it not to entangle their prisoner by first compelling him to commit himself by an affidavit, which he could not afterwards retract. Strength and presence of mind in a person placed as Mr. Knox was in N. Orleans, are not to be expected.——This man was in a strange country, and that country too subject to military despotism, to the despotism of general Wilkinson——He was in want of many things, in want of necessaries, in want of money, and in want of friends. Viewing his situation it might be supposed by them, that the affidavit which he would give, would be of a different description, from that which should be given in a court of justice, in a country where law and order were preserved, and where the testimony of the citizen was not compelled, as at New Orleans at the point of the bayonet. This sir, was their real object in obtaining this affidavit from Mr. Knox; for they calculated that a regard for uniformity in evidence, and for his own reputation, would prevent him afterwards from contradicting any fact to which he had deposed. Sir, there is not a more dangerous measure in this country than to force a man to give an affidavit.—What sir, I beseech you must be the force of that man's mind, balancing between the love of truth and a regard for his character, when called upon to give evidence, which will induce to give a candid statement of facts, without regard to any previous affidavit which may have been forced from him.

Mr. Randolph made several beautiful illustrations of the danger in a free country of compelling witnesses to give affidavits, which our limits prevent us from narrating—He concluded nearly as follows:

It is impossible, sir, not to feel a degree of indignation at the conduct which has been practised towards Mr. Knox. It forms a part of the basis of our independence, that military force should not sport with civil rights. If these things have been by the wisest of our countrymen execrated; if they are execrated by that people from whom we have borrowed our laws and our constitution, from that nation which have taught us freedom and all the blessings of liberty, I hope they will be execrated by this court; I trust, sir, they will incur your severest censure, for I say if these things are tolerated in the green tree, what will not be tolerated in the old? Remember, sir; you will remember it I know, for you have foresight and judgment, if such proceedings as have been displayed in this case do not receive the most pointed censure, our children will repent of it, and you, sir, will be regarded as the author.

Mr. *M'Rea* replied to Mr. Randolph in a speech of considerable length, ingenuity and merit.

Mr. *Botts* answered the arguments of Mr. M'Rea.

We regret on account of the multiplicity of matter about to press upon us that we have not room for the speeches of these gentlemen.

When Mr. Botts was in the middle of his reply to Mr. M'Rea—The Grand Jury entered about 3 o'clock—After their names were called over, Mr. John Randolph, the foreman, delivered the four indictments to the clerk of the court, who read them as follows:

Indictment against Aaron Burr for High Treason—True Bill—Indictment against Aaron Burr for Misdemeanor—True Bill—Indictment against Blannerhasset for High Treason—True Bill—Indictment against Blannerhasset for Misdemeanor—True Bill—Mr. John Randolph then stated to the court that although they had returned true bills on the four indictments which had been laid before them, yet they had other business to deliberate upon which might occupy them for several days.

After Mr. Botts had concluded his argument, Mr. Hay moved for the commitment of col. Burr for High Treason.

Col. Burr rose and observed he should state to the court their privilege of allowing bail, as he could prove by a witness present that the indictment was obtained by perjury.

A discussion of the power of the court with respect to bail in cases where the punishment was death then took place and continued for several hours.

The court were of opinion that they were vested with the power of giving bail according to circumstances and usages of law.

Whether the case of col. Burr could admit of bail was a question postponed for consideration until next day.

Col. Burr was then committed into the charge of the marshal, who attended him to col. B's lodgings, where, having dined, he was given into the charge of two deputy marshals who conducted him in a carriage to the public jail. He arrived at the jail about nine o'clock at night and was put by Mr. Rose, the keeper of the jail, into the debtor's apartment. Centinels were afterwards placed round the jail.

(Debate of this day to be continued)

THURSDAY, *June 25.*

The court was opened at a quarter past eleven.

Mr *Botts* rose and stated to the court that the business of the day would be very important. He observed that as they could not proceed without the presence of col. Burr, he should move for a writ of habeas corpus to bring up his body.

Mr. *Hay* observed that an attachment had been moved by Mr. Randolph against general Wilkinson. He said that in his opinion the offence which general Wilkinson had committed, to constitute a contempt, had never been specified by the gentlemen on the other side. That they had been repeatedly urged to state the offence of which general Wilkinson had been guilty; but in place of specifying or stating particular facts, they had contented themselves merely by declamation. He believed, however, that on a fair and candid examination of the case, that the motion had no foundation, either in law or justice. Mr. Hay then said before he would enter into the examination of this extraordinary measure, he would ask, by whom the motion had been made. Was this motion made at the instance of the officers of the U. S. No, sir, not a word had been said or a complaint made by them upon the subject. The motion was made at the instance of colonel Burr alone. Col. Burr had not said, or could not say, that he had suffered by the introduction of this witness. From what motive, then, was this motion made? The motion was obviously made to make an impression on the public mind that general Wilkinson, whose testimony was so material in the present case, was a man who had committed every species of violence.

Mr. Hay said, that if any contempt had been made, it was made by colonel Burr and his counsel, in making this motion;

and, that there would be more propriety in him, if it was not to interrupt the business of the court, to move against col. Burr for contempt.

The *Court* here observed that they would listen to any motion which he might make, & that the present business might be waved.

The counsel for col. Burr also observed that they would have no objections to any motion Mr. Hay might make.

Mr. *Hay* then remarked, that although he might with propriety move against colonel Burr, yet it was not his disposition to do so.

He proceeded with his argument. He said, even although the facts with which general Wilkinson was charged, were admitted; he asked, whether or not, they could constitute a contempt of this court. There was one species of treatment to a witness, which might be called a contempt of the court, viz: any means which would be used to prevent a witness coming to court. If a person, for example, when coming up the capitol hill to this court, was interrupted and prevented from attending. That this act, would be truly a contempt of court and should merit punishment. He therefore, contended that according to the testimony of the only witness brought forward on the part of the prosecution, the court would not pronounce general W. guilty of a contempt. The case, about which so much was said, and so much odium was thrown upon general Wilkinson, was in reality, one, in which general Wilkinson had no agency, or concern. That judge Hall and lieutenant Gaines, were the sole actors. That it was very improbable general Wilkinson, if he had intended to interfere in the affair, would have applied to Mr. Hall, a person, who was no ways friendly to his views. Judge Hall committed Knox, not to military authority, but to the marshal of the state, and the marshal of the state committed him to the charge of lieutenant Gaines, whom he deputed to act, on this occasion, as deputy marshal.

Here some discussion took place, between the counsel on both sides, as to the question whether lieutenant Gaines was deputised by the marshal, or by judge Hall.

Lieutenant Gaines was therefore called for, but was out of court.

Mr. *M Rea* in the mean time took the opportunity of making an eulogium on the character of judge Hall, and wished to prove to the court, that he was a man of integrity and talents.

The *Chief Justice* thought it would be extremely improper to enter into an investigation of the character of judge Hall.—— That it was extremely foreign to the present question.

Mr. *Martin*. If the gentleman pleases, we shall allow judge Hall to be an angel.

Mr. *Botts* said, that if any judge in Virginia, was to conduct himself as judge Hall, he ought to have his licence revoked —— Whether he was a tool of Wilkinson, or not, was an affair to be judged of by the court.

Mr. *Hay* observed, he would certainly vindicate at all times the conduct and character of judge Hall.

Chief Justice. This is a matter of which the court has nothing to do with.

Mr. *Hay* proceeded. He said it appeared that general Wilkinson, who had been the subject of so many complaints, and much loud invective, had advised lieutenant Gaines to apply to counsel for advice. He thought that was a circumstance highly in favor of general Wilkinson who, at that time, could never have supposed that his conduct would afterwards become a subject of legal investigation; and particularly by Mr. Burr, who, in place of an accused person, was to become a public prosecutor Mr. Hay said, whether gen. Wilkinson's conduct at New Orleans was, in all things, justifiable, he presumed, was a question not to be decided by this court. He observed, he would take up the subject entirely upon the testimony of the witness introduced by the prosecution. If Knox had not obeyed the process, he would have been liable to an attachment; and yet, by the argument of the gentlemen, general Wilkinson was liable to an attachment for making him come. This was in reality making the law blow cold and hot at the same time. It was somewhat singular when the gentlemen on the other side had been addressing the court on a motion of a description entirely novel; they never entered into a specification of what a contempt of court was, or what act constituted a contempt of court. Nothing of the kind was shewn by them. Mr. Hay then stated what appeared to him to be a contempt of court; and read several authorities to shew what was the legal description of a contempt of court.

Col *Burr* now entered into court, attended by two deputy marshals.

Mr. *Hay* proceeded, and read several other authorities, to shew what a contempt of court was. He likewise cited Blackstone's opinion on this subject. Mr. Hay narrated an instance of a case which occurred in Fredericksburg. Some young men were brought before the court on a charge of murder. The grand jury found a true bill. They were ordered into the custody of the jailor. When they went out, they went where they pleased. The jailor was ordered before the court for contempt of court. The defence of the jailor was, that he regarded himself as the person responsible, and as the young men had attended at the hour required, that he had performed his duty. The jailor was acquitted.

Mr. *Hay* concluded by making several severe remarks on the speech of Mr. Randolph.

The grand jury entered at one o'clock.—After the names were colled over,

Mr. John Randolph, the foreman addressed the court. 'May it please the court the grand jury have been informed by a witness that that there is in possession of Aaron Burr, who is now present in court, a letter from general James Wilkinson dated the 13th of May, written in cypher, which letter the grand jury think will afford to them information on matters now under consideration.— The grand jury therefore wish to know whether the court sees any impropriety, or if it be legal, that Aaron Burr should deliver up this letter, if it contain matter criminating himself.

Chief Justice. Certainly no man can be called upon to produce evidence which may crimate himself; but if col. Burr thinks proper voluntarily to produce any letter which the grand jury may require—the court sees no impropriety in his doing so.

Col. Burr. With respect to any information, letters or papers, which may have been given to me in confidence, I do not regard myself authorised to communicate them. Whether any legal process may enforce me is not now the question; but so long as I retain those principles of honor to which I have always been accustomed I can never regard myself responsible for any consideration to disclose matters that have been so confided. I certainly can never tolerate such an idea, or harbor such a sentiment.

Mr. *John Randolph* Shall the grand jury withdraw and wait the opinion of the court.

Chief Justice. No man can be compelled to deliver testimony which may criminate himself; but it does not appear to the court that a person although indicted can refuse to give testimony against others, which may not criminate himself. Altho' col. Burr stands indicted, yet at present I do not know any authority by which his testimony could be debarred

Mr *John Randolph*. The grand jury will therefore retire and submit their request to the deliberation of the court.

[*To be continued.*]

CHILLICOTHE, *June* 18.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of the first information and respectability, in Vincennes (Indiana territory) to a gentleman of this town, dated May 29th, 1807.

"We have just received information from St. Louis, which induces a belief, that lieutenant Pike and his party have been cut off by the Paddots, a nation of Indians bordering on Santa Fee."

BALTIMORE, *June* 28.

By the pilot who brought up the brig Meteor, which arrived on Saturday last from Norfolk, we have been informed that a party of marines, &c from the British ships of war lying in Hampton roads, had landed within ten miles of Norfolk, and stolen about 40 head of horned cattle; and that, in consequence, a troop of horse and a company of foot had marched from that borough for the purpose of preventing a repetition of such thievish acts.

—

Arrived schooner Racer, Rich, 16 days from St. Pierres, Martinique. Left brig Levant, Hask, for Boston in 5 days; a brig belonging to Georgetown, P. just arrived; schooner —— Jones, of N. York, do. June 18, lat. 27, spoke brig Polly, Wynkoop, from city St. Domingo for N. York. 23d, sloop Dispatch, from Jamaica for Boston, had been struck with lightning off Cape Hatteras, which injured her mast considerably.

Also schooner Speedwell, Bell, 16 days from Curracoa. Left ship Minerva of Philadelphia, captured some time since off Laguira, and was to be sent to Tortola to be tried; schooner Rochester, Gale, of Perth Amboy, to sail in 4 days; schr. Adventure of Baltimore, uncertain; schr. ——, Chase, for New York, in 2 days. June 18, lat. 24, long. 69, spoke sloop Lear of Rochester, from Baltimore for Laguira. 19th, brig Ulysses, Gaul, from Porto Rico for New York. The Speedwell was embargoed 23 days, on account of troops being expected from Jamaica—they arrived the day before she sailed.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

TUESDAY, JUNE 30.

☞ IN obedience to the request of sundry inhabitants of this town the citizens are hereby invited to convene at the Court-House square on Thursday next, at twelve o'clock, in order to make a public expression of the general sensation produced by the unexampled insult and outrage committed on the United States' frigate *Chesapeake*, by the British ship of war *Leopard*.

JONAH THOMPSON, *Mayor.*
June 30.

At a meeting of the *Rifle corps* of the town of Alexandria, held the 27th June, 1807, capt. John Bonsal chairman, and A. Lindo sec'ry. the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we believe it the wish of our government, and the interest of our country, to cultivate peace and friendship with all nations, if it can be effected without surrendering our sovereignty.

Resolved, That the tyrannic conduct of the British nation on the ocean has justly rendered her odious among all civilized powers.

Resolved, That we view the late savage and dastardly outrage committed by the Leopard, British ship of war on the United States frigate Chesapeake, with due indignation.

Resolved, That we conceive it our bounded duty at this awful crisis, to express our sentiments, that our government may not be at a loss to find out the true friends to America that are willing to embark in her cause, to convince that haughty nation that the spirit of '76 yet reigns in their hearts.

Resolved, That, as a Volunteer Corps we do tender our services to the President of the United States, pledging ourselves never to disgrace the American Flag when unfurled; and that we will hold ourselves in readiness, at a moment's warning, to obey the call of honor, in defence of our national dignity.

Resolved, That the resolutions entered into at a meeting of the citizens of Norfolk, command our respect.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be transmitted by the Chairman to the President of the United Ststes, and that they be published in the newspapers of this town.

JOHN BONSAL, *Chairman.*
A. LINDO, *Secretary.*

The trial of Colonel BURR, is postponed till the third of August.

In consequence of some letters received by the last arrivals from London, the articles of coffee, sugar, and ashes, have experienced a considerable depression in our market.

(Boston Gaz.)

Extract of a letter from London, received per the Packet.

Money is scarce, and is hoarded up in consequence of the peculiar danger of the times. Public affairs on the continent, I am inclined to hope, and to think, look more favorable; the success of France appears to have received at least a *severe check*, but our own internal squabbles are sources of great anxiety, leaving abundantly too much resort for apprehensions of what may be the consequence. As a nation or as an individual, I have reason to think no serious inconvenience has arisen or is likely to arise in this country, from the recent hostile prohibition of Bonaparte. The produce of every country finds its way to this market. Remittances, orders, consignments, *still come*, perhaps as abundant as ever, tho' not so direct. In short, we only appear to want unanimity, prudence and energy, in the conduct of state affairs, to place us in an enviable situation compared with the rest of Europe (perhaps with the rest of the world.) As it is, I am positively ashamed to send you our periodical prints, which are filled with untruths and misrepresentations by both parties; dirty, rascally, mean squabbles of *great men*, who ought to know better than quarrel for unstable honor and dirty pelf. Murders, rapes, robberies, cheating of every description, contentions for places, and recitals of every thing vile, despicable and degrading to human nature, *yet such things are*, and we continue to be highly favored as a nation.

"The Paris Argus of the 23d April, in announcing the receipt of information of the rejection of the British treaty by the American administration, observes that this act is an evidence that the Americans are becoming more and more jealous of their maritime independence. It proceeds thus: The French Imperial Decree which orders the confiscation of all English mercandize *found in ports occupied* by the French armies, had excited apprehensions that some American property might be involved in it, but the explanation since given have fully satisfied the merchants of the U. States. All news coming from the continent of Europe, is greedily caught up there. From this eagerness it may be seen that the nations apparently the greatest strangers to this war, have a *real interest* in the success of the cause of the French, and the *Americans above all* have already to congratulate themselves that the greatness of the efforts which the English government is obliged to make against France, obliges it to relax from the tyranny which it exercised over their trade."

Port of Alexandria.

ARRIVED,

Sch'r. General Pinckney, Low, St. Jago de Cuba—Molasses—Sugar—Hides & Logwood—to *William Yeaton.*

CLEARED,

Brig Mary, Hall, Boston—By *Lawrason and Fowle and others.*

REMOVAL.

The office of the *Alexandria Daily Advertiser*, is removed to Royal Street, a few doors south of King Street.

R. GRAY
HAS JUST RECEIVED,
Dr. Rees's CYCLOPAEDIA:
Vol. 4th—Part 2d.

Subscribers are requested to call or send for their copies, which must be paid for on delivery.
June 30.

THOMAS SIMMS
Has received by captains Lucket and Davidson, a quantity of
Fresh Oranges and Limes;
AND ON HAND,
Some excellent CHEESE.
June 30.

For Sale, in *fee simple*,

A LOT of GROUND, situate on the corner of Cameron and Pitt-streets, 100 feet 6 inches on Pitt-street, and 24 feet on Cameron. There are on the premises two two-story frame dwelling Houses well finished and in good repair. The terms will be one third in cash, and the remainder in 6 and 9 months, Apply to

Thomas Simms.
June 30. 3t1

WHEREAS *Alexander Harrison* hath, by his petition in writing, applied to the honorable Nicholas Fitzhugh, one of the assistant judges of the circuit court of the District of Columbia, to be admitted to the benefit of the act of congress, for the relief of insolvent debtors within the district aforesaid, and has stated therein that he is in actual confinement in the jail bounds of Alexandria county at the suit of John Snyder, & being unable to discharge the said claim with others against him, has offered to deliver up to the use of his creditors, all his property, real, personal and mixed—*Notice is therefore given*, to the creditors of the said *Alexander Harrison*, that, on Monday the 6th day of July next, between the hours of nine and three o'clock of the same day, at the court-house in Alexandria, the oath of an insolvent debtor will be administered to the said *Alexander Harrison*, and a trustee appointed agreeably to the said act of congress, unless cause be then and there shewn to the contrary.

By order of the honorable Nicholas Fitzhugh, assistant judge of the circuit court of the District of Columbia, this 30th day of June, 1807.

G. DENEALE, c. c.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust from *Philip Wanton* to the subscriber, for the purpose of securing the payment of certain sums therein mentioned, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, at 4 o'clock, in the afternoon, on SATURDAY, the 11th day of July next, on a credit of six months—

Six LOTS handsomely situated contiguous to the town of Alexandria; containing between 5 and 6 acres, each being a part of the tract lately known by the name of "*Stump Hill*, and in the sub-division thereof, as laid off by Col. Gilpin—distinguished by the numbers 18, 12, 20, 23, 24, 25.

To accommodate purchasers, these Lots will be set up separately—and for the consideration money notes with approved indorsers, will be required.

JOHN M'IVER.
June 29. Stawp

Just received from Boston,

And for sale at the Bookstore of R. GRAY, in King-street,

A Report of the Trial of *Thomas Oliver Selfridge, Esq.*

On an indictment for Manslaughter, for killing Mr. *Charles Austin*, on the Public Exchange, in Boston Aug. 4, 1806

THE lively interest which this extraordinary occurrence had excited in the public mind, called for a full and impartial statement of facts, both in the developement of the testimony, and the pleadings which took place at the trial. This injunction appears to have been fulfilled in the present publication, as it comes from the press, sanctioned by the official reporter of the state, and under the supervision of the court itself. The public are therefore presented with all the documents necessary to form a correct understanding of the subject as well in relation to the unhappy catastrophe, as to the course and operation of the laws, in cases of this nature.

At the same place may be had,

A Correct Statement of the whole *Preliminary Controversy*, between Thomas Oliver Selfridge, and Benjamin Austin, (father of the deceased C. Austin.)

By Thomas Oliver Selfridge.

—— "*He takes my life,*
When he doth take the means whereby I live."

This pamphlet embraces a variety of matter, immediately relevant to the unhappy occurrence, which deprived Mr. Charles Austin of life; in which the author, in vindicating his conduct in this extraordinary affair, is drawn into a retrospection of the general character of Benjamin Austin. In adopting this mode, Mr. Selfridge has given loose to a boldness of asperity, seldom found in the writings of our best authors, and which reflect great credit on his genius and learning.

Price of the Report—1 Dollar.

Price of the Statement—37 1-2 Cents.

June 27. eo3w

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from Freestone Point, near Dumfries, on Sunday the 17th of last month, two Negro Men slaves, named ANDREW and JAMES, the property of *Sarah Fouchee*, in Prince William county, and hired of her until the end of the year. They had each of them a pass for three days, being Whitsuntide holiday.

ANDREW is about 21 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, a black complexion, has a scar near the corner of one of his eyes, is a little , and has a forward, impudent countenance.

JAMES is about 19 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, a black complexion, has a scar near his mouth of the size of a pea, reels and swaggers very much in his walk. Each of them had on when they went away a shirt and trowsers of plain coarse Virginia cotton, and their other cloathing is not known.

A reward of *Ten Dollars* will be given for each of them, to any person who will apprehend them and deliver them to the subscriber, or to *Sarah Fouchee*, living near Dumfries.

John Stone.

Prince William County,
June 27. eo2w

P. S. All persons are forbid from harboring them, and from conveying them away either by land or water.

Forty Dollars *Reward.*

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, last evening, a Negro Girl, named *Grace*: She is about 19 years old, stout made; has a scar on the back of one of her hands.—*Ten Dollars* will be given if taken in town, and *Forty* if without.

T. CRAVEN.

June 24. 6t

☞ The said girl had on and took with her one dimity petticoat, one white flannel ditto, and one India calico ditto—Also, one pink calico gown, one black cambric ditto, and one cross-barr'd ditto—together with one dark coating dress, handkerchiefs, &c.

20 Dollars Reward.

ELOPED from the subscriber living near Richmond court-house, Virginia, on the last of April, a lad by the name of *George*.—He is short, of a dark complexion, and about 18 years of age, had his right thigh broken by a fall from a horse at Hanover court house, when living with John Tayloe, Esq. Mount-Airy; it has occasioned a small lameness.—He took with him a variety of clothes, particularly a pair of buckskin pantaloons, almost new. The above reward will be given, for apprehending and confining him in any jail in this state. Should he be apprehended out of the state, an additional reward will be given by

Landon Carter.

Richmond County, (Va.)
May 23. w. 1. } eotf

Printing, in its various branches, handsomely executed at this office.

Spanish Hides.

1700 SPANISH HIDES, lately received, and for sale by

John Tucker.

Who has also on hand,

10 hhds. first quality St. Croix Sugar
8 puncheons Antigua Rum, 2 yrs. old
200 barrels choice Herrings
1200 bushels coarse Turk's-Island Salt
Coffee in bags—and Groceries as usual.

June 19. 2aw3w

La Plata Hides.

7944 South America OX HIDES, of the first quality, from Monte Viedo, are now landing and for sale at No. 4, Water-street, *Baltimore*, by

William Jenkins.

Also on Hand,

Laguira, Oronoko and Curracoa Hides.

A general assortment of

Tanners' and Curriers' Tools; Tanners' Oil and Leather, of all kinds; which is offered on accommodating terms.

June 8. [10] eo6w

FOR SALE,

A *NEGRO MAN*, about 25 years of age, who has been brought up as a body-servant to a single gentleman, is a good Ostler, is well acquainted with all the duties of a house servant, and has served a regular apprenticeship to a barber, and is now a very good one—He is remarkable for his honesty and the goodness of his disposition. For further particulars apply to the PRINTER.

May 8. eo

FOR SALE,

THAT BEAUTIFUL SEAT,

SITUATED on the banks of Great Hunting Creek, called *Rural Felicity*, formerly owned by Mr. John Duff. It is at present rented for one year, for the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, reserving the right of possession at any time during the above term, on giving one month's notice.—For terms apply to RICHARD LEWIS.

April 28 eo

LUMBER YARD.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has established a *LUMBER YARD*, adjoining Colonel Ramsay's wharf, where he intends keeping a constant supply of the best materials in that line, and will sell low for cash or on a short credit.

James McGuire.

May 6. eo2m

N. B. He continues the House-Joiners' business, and from his knowledge in that line, will pay particular attention to any orders for Lumber that he may receive.

Forty Dollars *Reward.*

RAN AWAY, on the 10th of this instant, from Elijah Graham's plantation, lying on Pohick Run, in Fairfax county, a negro man, named GEORGE—Also, his wife, by name WINNY.—Negro George is about 5 feet 9 inches in stature, stout made, swears in common conversation, coal black, has some white hairs in his head if closely examined, and a small cut upon his under lip, aged about 40; makes great boast of his performances in any business that may be mentioned to him, and prides himself for cradling, and driving a waggon—in fact he will make you believe he is a competent hand at any thing. He had on when he went away a pair of patched cloth trowsers, a roundabout of red spotted cotton, lined through with country cotton and yarn, and shoes nailed all round.

Negro WINNY, his wife, is about 20 years of age, low as to stature, stout made, large breasts, thick lips, coal black. She had on a country black striped yarn jacket and petticoat; it is probable they may alter their dress. It appears from information they are bound to the northern states in order to obtain their freedom. Any person apprehending said negroes and confining them in jail, or bringing them home, on giving information to *James Graham*, Prince-William county, near Hay-Market, or to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward.

Elijah Graham.

June 22. [25] eo3tf

Twenty-Five Cents Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 23d inst. an Apprentice Boy named HEZEKIAH LYLES, about 17 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, dark complexion and grey eyes. Whoever will secure the said apprentice shall receive the above reward, but no charges.

All masters of vessels and others are forewarned from harboring or employing the said boy at their peril.

Russell Stevens.

June 25. eo3tf

To Sell or Rent,

Sundry LOTS in Alexandria—Also several in the city of Washington. For terms apply to SARAH PORTER.

February 14 2aw

To be Rented,

A three story Brick Dwelling and Ware house, on King and Henry-streets—together or separate. Likewise, on the opposite side, a two story Brick Dwelling-House.

For terms apply to

Jonathan and M. Scholfield.

May 1. eo

TO BE RENTED,

THE BRICK STORE & COMPTING HOUSE now occupied by Messrs. Ricketst Newton & Co.—ALSO, the vacant *STORE* adjoining. They are large and convenient and will be rented low. Apply to

J. H HOOE.

July 28. 1aw

FOR SALE,

On advantageous terms,

A THREE STORY *BRICK WARE-HOUSE*, on Union-street, next door to Benjamin Shreve, jun. well situated for the *Shipping* or *Grocery* business—Also, a LOT of GROUND, at the corner of Water and Wolfe-streets.

TO RENT,

And immediate possession given,

The STORE and DWELLING HOUSE on Fairfax-street, occupied by *Jacob Hoffman* —an excellent stand for the DRY GOOD business.—Apply to

Jonah Thompson & Son.

March 14. 3tawtf

NOTICE.

ALL those who have any claims or demands against the estate of *John Dunlap*, merchant, late of the town of Alexandria, are hereby informed, to bring in their accounts, legally proved, before the first day of November next, at which time a full and final settlement and distribution of his estate, will be made. Should any accounts be exhibited after that period, they will be disregarded, and this *Notice* pleaded in bar of them. Those that are indebted to the estate, will be please to make immediate payment.

Samuel Craig,
William Herbert, } *Ex'rs.*

April 6. 3taw

Bottled Porter, Ale and Cider.

THE subscriber offers for Sale, at his Cellar, next door to Mr. Smith's china store, King-street, the following bottled LIQUORS, warranted of the best quality.—Orders, for home or export consumption, will be carefully attended to, as respects length of voyage and climate, viz.

Albany PALE ALE, first quality.
Do. do. do. second do.
Philadelphia PALE ALE, Do. PORTER. } From *Abbott* and *Stewart's* Brewery.
Also,
BEER & ALE, on draught.
Newark CIDER, rich and high flavored.

John Macleod.

N. B. About 40 BARRELS recently emptied, suitable for fish.

May 7. d1weotf

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, *on King-street, has in addition to his former stock, added*

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;

Which makes his assortment complete.

He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms

Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,
Loaf and Lump ditto,
Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-Skin, and Souchong } *TEAS*, particularly selected for family use.
Best green Coffee,
Chocolate, of a superior quality
Madeira, Busellos, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga, and Genuine old Port } *WINES.*
Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,
Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New England Rum,
Holland Gin,
Irish and country Whisky,
Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,
Stoughton's Bitters,
Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento, Cayenne and black pepper, race and ground ginger, basket salt for table use, pearl barley, rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dipt and spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, flotant indigo, allum, copperas, madder, brimne, to spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best english and country made gunpowder, segars and smoaking tobacco, very best chewing tobacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper demijohn's, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been selected with care, and will be disposed of on the very lowest terms.

Joseph Janney

HAS JUST RECEIVED

His SPRING GOODS, in a considerable quantity and a good asortment, which are offered for sale.

☞ He has removed his Store to King-street, opposite to Paton and Butchers.

5 mo. 12. d5teo

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY the twenty-first day of May, from the subscriber, living in Prince-George's county, Maryland, about 4 miles from Alexandria ferry, Negro NED, and sometimes calls himself *EDWARD PLAFY*, 30 years old, a small slender-made negro, a blacksmith by trade, and can read and write. He has a bright mulatto woman at Alexandria, called Rachel, for a wife, and has four or five children by her—the woman is or was the property of Miss Contee. I cannot describe his dress as he had a variety of good clothes. Any person apprehending the said negro and securing him in jail so that I get him again, shall receive if taken within ten miles from home Ten dollars, if forty miles Thirty Dollars, and if at a greater distance the above reward and all reasonable expences if brought home.

James Hawkins.

June 9. 1aw6w

Trial of Col. Aaron Burr.

WESTCOTT & CO.

ELEVENTH STREET,
NEAR PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE,
WASHINGTON CITY,

INFORM the Public that they have engaged THOMAS CARPENTER, one of the most able and correct Stenographers in the United States, to attend the circuit court, to commence its session at Richmond the 22d instant; and in case the said trial comes on, to publish as speedily as possible a compleat and full account thereof, accompanied by all the documents relative to this all important case.

☞ The Enquirer, and Argus, of Richmond, and the American, of Baltimore, will please to publish this advertisement in their respective papers, three times immediately on receipt thereof, and charge the same to the Editor of the Expositor.

N B. The copy right will be secured.

May 19.

Patent Elastic Suspenders,

To be had, wholesale and retail, of the Patentee, next door below Mr. Alexander M'Kenzie's, lower end of Prince-street, Alexandria.

THEY surpass any yet extant, for ease, elegance, &c. Masters of vessels and other gentlemen going to the West-Indies, Spanish Main, &c. may be furnished with an assortment, and a great allowance to those who purchase by the quantity.

N. B. The buttons on the back parts of the waistband ought to be placed the same distance from each other, as the two center buttons on the Suspenders, to prevent improper straining, and thereby destroying the ease designed in the construction of the article.

Richard Horwell.

ALSO,

Received per ship Leonidas from Liverpool,

Red, Green, Blue and Yellow Morocco Leather,

Good quality for saddlers, shoe-makers, book-binders, hatters, &c.

LIKEWISE,

Saddlers' Seating Leather, and a few dozen Morocco suitable for the West-Indies

May 2. 12mnd

Suwarrow Boots.

JOHN G. FRANCIS,

From New-York,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he manufactures *Suwarrow Boots* with all the modern improvements, warranted equal to any in the United States. After many years of experience in his business, he has discovered a new method of retaining the elasticity in boots. He warrants to fit the leg be it ever so badly shaped. He makes boots of various descriptions, viz. Suwarrows—Fair-Tops, Three Quarters, Corsican Spring Toes, Duck Bills, Round Toes, Bonaparte's Graves, Jefferson's Boots and Shoes. He warrants to fit the Suwarrow equal to the tuck boots.—Gentlemen will please to call and chuse for themselves, at his shop in King-street, between Mr. Mott's and Mr Hodgkin's tavern.

N. B. He intends selling cheap for cash.

January 5. d6m

PRINTED DAILY BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN.